

Appl. No. 10/603,546  
Examiner: RIELLEY, ELIZABETH A, Art Unit 2879  
In response to the Office Action dated June 15, 2006

Date: September 14, 2006  
Attorney Docket No. 10112271

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## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

### Listing of Claims

Claim 1 (Currently amended): A method of repositioning display spacers using inductive attraction, comprising:

- providing magnetic spacers;
- providing an inductive chuck to attract the spacers by magnetic force, wherein a voltage is applied to the inductive chuck and the spacers are lifted by the inductive chuck;
- providing a substrate; and
- ~~using the inductive chuck to position the spacers in desired positions on the substrate~~  
aligning the spacers with desired positions on the substrate; and  
interrupting the voltage applied to the inductive chuck.

Claim 2 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers are spacers of a field emission display.

Claims 3-5 (Canceled).

Claim 6 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers are made of magnetic materials.

Claim 7 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers are completely comprised of magnetic materials.

Claim 8 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers are partially comprised magnetic materials.

Claim 9 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the spacers have two or more layers, at least one of which is made of magnetic materials.

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Claims 10-13 (Canceled)

Claim 14 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers comprise metal, alloy, or a combination thereof.

Claim 15 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the spacers are cylindrical, X-, I-, L-, or bar-shaped or a combination thereof.

Claim 16 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the shapes of spacers have two or more cross points, comprising comb, lattice, grid, or zig-zag shapes or a combination thereof.

Claim 17 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substrate is the anode plate of a flat panel display.

Claim 18 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substrate is the anode plate of a field emission display.

Claim 19 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substrate is the cathode plate of a flat panel display.

Claim 20 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the substrate is the cathode plate of a field emission display.

Claim 21 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising using an alignment step when locating the spacer onto a desired position on the substrate.

Claim 22 (Original): The method as claimed in claim 21, wherein the alignment step comprises use of Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) and alignment marks.

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Claim 23 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic force lifts the magnetic spacers and brings them into contact with the inductive chuck.

Claim 24 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic spacers are released from the inductive chuck by interrupting the magnetic force.

Claim 25 (Currently amended): A method of repositioning display spacers using inductive attraction, comprising:

providing spacers made of electrostatic materials;

providing an inductive chuck to attract the spacers by electrostatic force, wherein a voltage is applied to the inductive chuck and the spacers are lifted by the inductive chuck;

providing a substrate; and

using the inductive chuck to position the spacers in desired positions on the substrate;

aligning the spacers with desired positions on the substrate; and

interrupting the voltage applied to the inductive chuck.

Claim 26 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the electrostatic force lifts the spacers and brings them into contact with the inductive chuck.

Claim 27 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the spacers are released from the inductive chuck by interrupting the electrostatic force.

Claim 28 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the spacers have two or more layers, at least one of which is made of electrostatic materials.

Claim 29 (Previously presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the spacers are made of dielectric, ceramic, or glass materials, or a combination thereof.